ever, he was outdone by Arthur Meyer, editor of *Le Gaulois,* which became under his direction the mouthpiece of the Clerical, Monarchist and anti-Semitic parties in France: so much for "Jewish solidarity."

The nineteenth century witnessed in addition the emergence of various Jewish newspaper administrators of genius—men like Adolph Ochs, who made the *New York Times* one of the most powerful stabilizing forces in American public life, and Leopold Ullstein, founder of what was in its day the most important German publishing-house. One of the rare common features about these enterprises was that in so few cases has the control continued in the same family down to to-day. Thus, no member of the Levy (Lawson) family is now associated with the *Daily Telegraph:* while the Ullstein Press was "co-ordinated" by the Nazi government. In fact, Jewish influence in contemporary journalism has not been particularly great. In Germany, before the Nazi Revolution, it was fashionable to describe all papers of the Left (i.e. Democratic and Socialist) as "Jewish". Really, no more than ten out of the eighty-five more prominent German papers had a Jewish editor-in-chief; while there were fewer than twenty Jews on the editorial staffs of the entire German Socialist Press, out of some 400. In England, the influence is even less. To-day, not a single important English daily paper is controlled by a Jew: only one has a Jew as Chairman of its board of directors: and not one has a Jewish editor-in-chief.

In the development of the news service, which is all-

important for modern journalism, Jewish pioneers took a vital share. Two, and possibly three, of the pioneers in the establishment of European news-agencies were Jews—Renter, Wolff and Havas[1]. The greatest of these three was indubitably the first. Havas operated at the outset chiefly in France, and Wolff in Germany.

But Reuter boldly made London his base, transferring

[1] Havas' Jewish origin is often stated, but I have no means of verifying it.